

that they will prove to be referable to *Grandidieri*. There is also the unidentifiable specimen from Mombasa referred to above and one from South Africa (? West Africa), probably belonging to *multicostis*, obtained by Capt. Burton.

From considerations of geographical distribution I should be inclined to think that the specimen from Caffraria, described by Porat as *Grandidieri*, will prove to belong to *crotalus* (Æfv. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl. 1871, p. 1162).

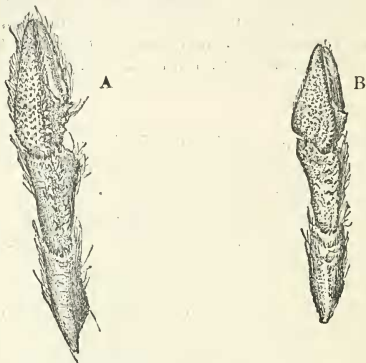
XIII.—*A Question concerning a British Pagurid.* By JAMES E. BENEDICT, Assistant Curator, Department of Marine Invertebrates, U.S. National Museum.

BRITISH naturalists have not recognized *Pagurus Kröyeri**, Stimpson, as a valid species. They refer it to *P. pubescens*, Kröyer, or, as Mr. Henderson has done, call it *pubescens*, var. *Kröyeri*. On this side of the Atlantic the species is recognized as distinct from *pubescens*. *P. Kröyeri* and *P. pubescens* are quickly and accurately separated not by the pubescence, abundant on the one and comparatively inconspicuous on the other species, but by the marked difference in the form of the left hand, as the most obvious character (see figs A and B, p. 100). The idea that British naturalists cannot as readily see these characters with both species before them is not to be entertained. We must look further for the explanation. Prof. S. I. Smith says †:—"Kröyer's figure in Gaimard's 'Voyages en Scandinavie,' Crustacés, pl. ii. fig. 1, evidently represents the *Kröyeri*, although the tubercles upon the chelipeds are represented in the figures as a little too large and more scattered than in any specimens I have seen; but this is probably due to a slight and very natural inaccuracy on the part of the artist or engraver; the original description of *Pagurus pubescens* ('Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift,' ii. p. 251, 1839), however, applies best to the other species, which Kröyer evidently had before him when writing the first phrase of the diagnosis—'cephalothoracis superficie dorsali pedibusque pilis flavis dense obsitis'—which would not apply to any specimens of *Kröyeri* or to his figure published ten years after. Kröyer

* It seems necessary to change the name of the group of which *Bernhardus* is the type to *Pagurus*. I believe that the genus *Pagurus*, as now constituted, does not contain a single one of the original species placed in it by Fabricius; but, be that as it may, a valid and therefore imperative reason for making the change lies in the fact that *Bernhardus* was designated as the type of *Pagurus* by Latreille in 1810 (Consid. Génér. Crust. p. 421).

† Trans. Conn. Acad. v. p. 49.

mentions having numerous specimens from different places on the Greenland coast and from Iceland, and it is probable, as Stimpson suggests, that he failed to distinguish the two species, as nearly all carcinologists have done since."



A. Left cheliped of *Pagurus pubescens*.

B. Left cheliped of *Pagurus Kröyeri*.

An examination of the specimens from European localities in the National Museum and in the Peabody Museum at New Haven does not disclose a single specimen of *pubescens*, though they are all so labelled. May we not look for the explanation of the matter here? *P. pubescens* may not occur in European waters. If only *Kröyeri* is found there, and it is identical with Bell's *Thompsoni*, then the name *Thompsoni* will have to be applied to the so-called *pubescens* of European waters and to the *Kröyeri* of American waters. It is to be hoped that European collections will be re-examined and the result made known. In the meantime we shall not expect British naturalists to recognize two species by separating specimens with little hair from those having less, or to accuse naturalists on this side of the water of having done this in the past.

XIV.—*Descriptions of new Species of Nanina, Helix, Amphidromus, and Porphyrobaphe.* By HUGH FULTON.

Nanina (Oxytes) fidelis, sp. n.

Shell depressed, deeply and rather widely umbilicated, sculptured all over with oblique, close-set, somewhat granular